MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran

Interior Minister on Policy--Interior Minister Mohammad Mahdavi-Kani told personnel at Tabriz revolutionary guards headquarters that "unfortunately" everybody interprets Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's policy "differently." In his remarks, reported by Tehran radio, he noted that even Tudeh Party members consider themselves close to Khomeyni's policy, and added that there are many more such "incorrect interpretations." He said the ayatollah's policy should not be forced on others, but, nevertheless, he called for an orderly "code of conduct" that all should follow.

Beheshti Interview--Admitting that "complete security" does not yet exist in Iran, Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti told Tehran radio that discussions and lectures must be conducted in peace and order, and he added that all those who disrupt meetings, including "the very people who complain about the existence of club wielders" but who are themselves committing disruptive acts, should be criticized. Referring to a recent newspaper article which used a document found in the U.S. Embassy to criticize him, Beheshti said that the newspaper in question and "certain other publications" try to cause tension by use of lies, slander and rumormongering but that the people recognize such "hypocrisy."

Disturbance in Bandar 'Abbas--A number of people were arrested in Bandar 'Abbas, Tehran radio reported, after several people were injured in disturbances at a "phony debate." Bandar 'Abbas citizens later staged a march during which they condemned "plots" fostered by "counterrevolutionary" factions.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme on War--INA reported that before he left Baghdad UN special envoy Olof Palme described his talks with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz as constructive and said the need for peace is more urgent than ever. According to Tehran radio, when Palme arrived in Tehran he was asked by a correspondent why he is continuing his mediation efforts in view of Iran's refusal to negotiate as long as Iraqi troops remain on Iranian soil. Palme replied that he is "well aware" of the Iranian stand, which was the "basic subject" of his discussions with Iraqi officials. Asked about Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, who was captured by Iraq several months ago, Palme said Iraqi authorities told him that Tongduyan is being treated as a POW in accordance with the Geneva convention.

Good Offices Committee--SPA reported that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti revealed that during his talks with Hoseyn Haqqani, the leader of an Iranian delegation currently visiting Saudi Arabia, he confirmed that his country is ready to receive the Islamic good offices committee, which is expected to arrive in Iran on 28 February.

Military Situation--During a series of "spectacular" guerrilla operations Iranian forces "destroyed" two Iraqi battalions in the vicinity of Mehran, according to Tehran radio. It also said "considerable progress" has been made in the Gilan-e Gharb area and that fighting continues in the Abadan, Khuninshahr, Ilam and Susangerd regions, with Iranian forces firing into Iraqi territory near Panjwin. INA acknowledged fighting near Panjwin but claimed that the Iranian troops have been forced back.

Egypt

In President Anwar as-Sadat's meeting with visiting FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, MENA reported, the latter expressed his government's approval of As-Sadat's

proposal of mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians. At a press conference after the meeting, reported textually by MENA, As-Sadat said that he had suggested the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile because "some elements" of the PLO are complaining about the pressure exerted on them by Syria. Later, in a speech to the National Democratic Party Club, broadcast by Cairo radio, As-Sadat added that he had been told "semiofficially" that the Palestinians want to have a provisional government because Syria has "sacrificed" the Palestinian issue for the sake of the Ba'th Party's interests.

PLO

In an interview with the Netherlands newspaper DE VOLKSKRANT, PLO leader Salah Khalaf called for a European initiative on the Middle East "totally independent" of the U.S.-inspired Camp David approach, saying that Europe should play a greater role. He dismissed the chances of success for the Israeli Labor Party's proposal for a "Jordanian option," noting that "as long as we exist" King Husayn will never dare accept a Jordanian option. The Labor Party's program, he said, propagates the same ideas as the Likud, but with "finer words."

Syria

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that it received calls from persons claiming to be members of the "Arab Revolution Vanguards" organization who said they captured two Soviet experts working in Syria and executed one of them. The callers requested the release of detainees in Syria, threatening to use torture and assassinations if this were not done. Claiming that their group is a branch of Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the callers asserted that they have secret headquarters in all Syrian governorates.

YAR

The Yemeni news agency SABA', according to GNA, has denied allegations that two Americans recently arrested in San'a' on espionage charges have been tortured.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BABRAK KARMAL'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD191552 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, arrived yesterday at 1630 by special plane at Moscow airport with his delegation.

Babrak Karmal and his colleagues were welcomed at Moscow airport by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee for State Security; Sharaf Rashidov, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Uzbek SSR; Aleksey Shitikov, Central Committee member and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities; Sergey Antonov, Central Committee member, minister of the meat and dairy industry and chairman of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society; Ulyanovskiy, deputy of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Vladimir Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; Gen Sergey Akhromeyev, first duputy chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; other high-ranking Soviet officials; Dr Habib Mangal, the DRA ambassador in Moscow; and embassy members.

SOVIET REPORTAGE OF KARMAL'S VISIT TO USSR

For Soviet coverage of the activities of the Afghan delegation led by Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary, Revolution Council chairman and DRA prime minister, in the USSR, including an interview with Karmal during a stopover in Tashkent and his arrival in Moscow for participation in the 26th CPSU Congress, see the 26th Congress section of the 19 February and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DRA AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON SUCCESS OF CURRENT YEAR

For a TASS interview with Fazel Rahim Momand, DRA minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, see page D 2 of the 19 February South Asia of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD200946 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0434 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Feb (BAKHTAR)--Three technical assistance contracts at a total cost of one million and five hundreds and seventy thousand rubles between the Ministry of Transportation and Tourism of the DRA and Promash Export Institute of the USSR were signed here today.

Representing the Afghan side, Sher Jan Mazduryar, minister of transport and tourism, the Soviet side was represented by Chigonov, the economic counsellor of the USSR Embassy.

Of the three agreements one relates to the technical project for the establishment of three transport organizations in Kabul, each having a fleet of 300 vehicles with trailers and semi-trailers for transportation of government goods within the country. It will cost 950,000 rubles.

Under the second agreement a central technical service station with ten sub-stations will be established in Kabul at a cost of 420,000 rubles.

The third agreement provides for the establishment of a technical service station at Hairatan port for despatch of motor vehicles, lorries and cars to different sales points, at a cost of 200,000.

BAKHTAR: AFP SPREADS 'LIES, SLANDERS' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD200635 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Feb (BAKHTAR)--AFP has undertaken a role of disseminator of lies and slanders about Afghanistan. This time it has chosen the statements, made by one of the hirelings of imperialism, the head of so called "National Front of Islamic Revolution" Sayed Ahmad Gailani. This "Afghan religious leader," as he is called by AFP, is now in the United States "on an aid-seeking mission" to Afghan counter-revolutionaries, who are entering to DRA from the neighbouring Pakistan, just to kill and rob the peaceful inhabitants, to burn and destroy schools and hospitals, and all these criminal actions are commited under the cover of "defending of Islam."

This "defender of Islam" claims that the units of limited Soviet contingents staying in DRA as is widely known on the request of the DRA legal Government are using poison gas against the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. But that lie was not sufficient for him and he repeated another lie about the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Afghanistan.

These and similar statements may be answered by an Afghan saying: "The dog is barking but the caravan is going on its route."

There is nothing strange in the fact that one of the hirelings of imperialism is resorting to lies and slanders. The Afghan counter-revolutionaries are not doing well and are ready to make any statement in the hope to receive more help from their masters to continue terrorizing the people of this country who have chosen forever the path of national and democratic development of their country. As for AFP, they are well aware of the fact that Cuba and the DRA have resolutely refuted hostile propaganda fabrications about presence of Cuban soldiers on Afghan territory. The corresponding statements were published by mass media of both countries. But the agency prefers to disseminate lies and slanders which are originated from the enemies of the Afghan people.

DISSIDENTS SET UP NEWS AGENCY IN PAKISTAN

OW192024 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Feb (AFP)--Afghan dissidents have set up another news agency to supply information about Moslem rebel activities (?in) their country. AFGHAN INFORMATION CENTRE, to be headed by French-educated former Afghan Governor Bahauddin Majrooh, has been announced two months after the establishment of a rebel news agency, AGENCE AFGHAN PRESSE (AAP). According to its first release distributed here, the A.I.C., having its head office in Peshawar, Pakistan, will "obtain directly accurate information about the real situation" in Afghanistan and supply the matter to the international mass media, individual researchers, and scholars. "The non-profit, non-partisan organisation will work on financial aid provided by Islamic and friendly countries," it said. The centre will have its branch offices at Islamabad, Quetta in Pakistan and Paris. Sayd Fazal Akbar, former director of radio Afghanistan and in charge of Persian and Pashto programmes of Radio Moscow, who defected to Pakistan last year, has been appointed as deputy director of the AFGHAN INFORMATION CENTRE.

CORRECTION TO AFGHAN CONSCRIPTION LAW ARTICLES

The following correction to the item entitled "Kabul Paper Carries Conscription Law Articles 57-90," published in the 18 February South Asia DAILY REPORT on pages C 5 through C 9, supplies an inadvertently omitted passage:

On page C 8, the final paragraph containing Article 88 was dropped. It should read: Article 88: The performance of military service, discharge from military service and the reserve status of school [as heard] NCO's in the armed forces will be arranged by the law.

TRADE TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN DACCA

BK191543 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Bangladesh and the Soviet Union began formal trade talks in Dacca today for completion of the (?third) annual barter protocol between the two countries. Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister I.T. Grishin and the Bangladesh foreign trade secretary led their respective sides at the talks. Today's talks covered a review of the progress and implementation of the existing barter trade protocol, which provided for an exchange of goods worth 17 million pounds sterling each way up to March this year. An official spokesman told newsmen that the two sides also exchanged ideas on the import requirements and export possibilities on their respective sides. Earlier today the Soviet minister, who is leading a 10-member official trade delegation, called on Minister of State for Commerce Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui.

AWAMI LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

BK191155 Dacca Bangladesh OBSERVER in English 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The three-day council session of the Bangladesh Awami League (Malek) began in Dacca on Saturday with an appeal by the leaders to maintain unity in the party at any cost. The leaders also strongly expressed themselves in favour of the BAKSAL [Bangladesh Awami Kishan-Sramik Awami League] philosophy and were committed to stand by it.

Mr Abdur Razzak, in his lengthy report, was strongly committed to follow the path of Shaykh Mujibur Rahman in implementing the ideals and programmes of BAKSAL. He said that BAKSAL was formed by Shaykh Mujibur Rahman to establish socialism in the country and his party was going to announce the action programme for establishing socialism.

Mr Razzak criticised the government for its failure to establish an exploitation-free society. He alleged that the present government represents the capitalists, U.S. imperialists and multi-national interests. He also demanded the trial of those who killed Shaykh Mujibur Rahman. He also called for trial of those responsible for killing the four leaders in jail. He urged the government to make preparations for the return of Mr Kader Siddiqul and Mr Chitta Ranjan Sutar, who are now in India. He also asked the government to create a situation so that Hasina and Rehana [daughters of Shaykh Mujibur Rahman] could come back home. Mr Razzak urged the government to recognise the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea and condemned China and Pakistan for interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He, however, said his party in principle opposed the presence of foreign troops in any country.

Mr Malek Ukil, in his speech, said that the Awami League could not be a pocket organization and asked the workers to resist it. He said that his party was the party of the workers and not of the leaders. Mr Malek Ukil said that his party stands committed to its manifesto. He also informed the councillors that some constitutional amendments would be placed before the council for collective leadership in the party.

The inaugural session was presided over by Mr Abdul Malek Ukil, president of the party; and Mr Abdur Razzak, general secretary, read out his report. Maulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish, chief of Gano Azadi League; Mr Moni Singh, chief of the Communist Party of Bangladesh; Mr A.S.M. Abdur Rab, general secretary of Jatiyo Samajtantrik Dal; Mr Altaf Hussain, chief of Jatiyo Ekata Party; Choudhury Harunur Rashid, chief of NAP [National Awami Party] (Haron) and the organising secretary of NAP (M) addressed the inaugural session. Mr Zakaria Abdul Rahim, representative of the PLO, attended the function as an invitee and addressed the inaugural session.

AFP: AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY PAKISTAN PROTESTED

BK191303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Feb (AFP)--India has protested to Pakistan over some "minor violations" of its airspace by Pakistani aircraft in the past two months, it was officially disclosed today. Answering questions in the upper house of Parliament, Law Minister P. Shiv Shankar said, in the absence of Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, that there had also been some similar violations by the Chinese. He did not give details of the incidents involving both Pakistani and Chinese aircraft.

The Chinese Government had, the minister said, informed India in advance about their plan to carry out aerial surveys of their side of the border areas and pleaded that the Indian Government might show some understanding in case the aircraft used for the purpose strayed into this country's airspace. Mr Shiv Shankar said the Chinese Government had admitted the airspace violations when told by India and informed India that the survey had been completed.

Answering a question in the lower house, Mr Shiv Shankar said that New Dalhi had taken up with Islamabad the question of "baseless and negative" campaign in the Pakistani press about an "arms build-up" in India and told them that such reports "hurt and do not help the process of normalisation (of relations) between India and Pakistan."

EMBASSY SEIZURE IN MEXICO EXPLAINED TO PARLIAMENT

BK191712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1708 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Feb (AFP)--The Parliament was informed today that the siege of the Indian Embassy in Mexico City by peasants and students was not to take any "hostages" but was to persuade the Indian Government to intercede with the Mexican Government to get the release of their leaders arrested earlier. Shiv Shankar, minister of law, justice and company affairs, making a statement on behalf of Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, said that the agitators, who lifted the "siege" early this morning, had informed this to the Indian mission officials. The minister said the students thought that India could intercede because of its friendly relations with the Mexican Government.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BK200310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] India and Yugoslavia have signed a protocol on bilateral cooperation in trade, science and technology, banking and financial arrangements. The protocol was signed in New Delhi yesterday by Minister of Commerce Pranab Mukherjee and Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister M. Rotar.

MINISTER ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE, INDIAN OCEAN

BK200911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The law minister emphatically said in the Rajya Sabha today that the recent conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi was a great success of India's foreign policy. Answering supplementaries during question time, Shiv Shankar did not agree with some opposition members that the country had lost prestige because some of its suggestions were rejected by the conference. He said in view of the competing interests of member nations, India's role at the conference was successful.

The final declaration issued by the conference was indeed an achievement for it. By implication, it took note of India's viewpoints on many issues, including its opposition to the superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean, the law minister added. He also informed the house that there has been a marked increase in the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean. The government has conveyed its strong opposition to great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, both bilaterally as well as at the United Nations and other international forums.

Replying on behalf of the external affairs minister, Shiv Shankar said India is working with other nonaligned as well as littoral and hinterland states to preserve the concept contained in the UN resolution of 1971, which envisages the elimination of great power military presence from the Indian Ocean. He said India intends to pursue this line in the conference on the Indian Ocean, scheduled to be held in Colombo this year end. The house was also informed that India had expressed its unequivocal support to the convening of the Colombo conference, sponsored by the United Nations. India has taken the stand in spite of the United States' opinion that such a conference is not feasible because of the recent developments in the Indian Ocean.

PLANS FOR IMPROVED SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY NOTED

BK191555 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Feb (AFP)--India has plans to manufacture more advanced versions of satellite launch vehicles than the SLV-3 which was used in the successful orbiting of the third Indian satellite "Rohini" in July last.

The first two satellites, though they were also built indigenously, were both orbited from the Soviet cosmodromes. The development of the SLV-3 and its successful use has touched off an extensive speculation that with that India has attained the capability of producing intermediate range ballistic missiles.

Junior Science and Technology Minister C.P.N. Singh told a questioner in Parliament today that there was a plan to launch an improved version of SLV-3 which would have additional strap-on rockets to give greater thrust and be capable of putting a 150 kg satellite in orbit. The Rohini orbited by the SLV-3 had weighed only 35 kg.

The projected new version, ASLV, would be roughly comparable to the advanced version of the U.S. scout vehicle, Mr Singh said.

The minsiter further disclosed that there was also a proposal to develop a still more powerful polar launch vehicle capable of placing 600 kg class of satellites in sun-synchronous polar orbits.

ADEQUATE URANIUM FOR NUCLEAR PROGRAM CLAIMED

BK191716 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Feb (AFP)--Adequate proven reserves of uranium and other raw materials exist in India to support its nuclear power program currently envisaged, it was stated in Parliament today.

Junior Minister for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh, who stated this in the upper house in a written reply, however, said that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the details of production.

The minister informed the house a number of uranium occurrences had come to light in central Indian Madhya Pradesh. Survey and exploration were taken up and plans for exploiting this deposit were under technical scrutiny, he added.

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON COOPERATION

BK191052 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Libyan Secretary for Labor and Public Service (Muhammad al-Magrub) has expressed the hope that areas of economic cooperation between Pakistan and Libya will be further expanded, for the mutual benefit of the people of both countries. He was speaking to newsmen at Islamabad airport, following his arrival today at the head of a 14-member delegation to attend the eighth meeting of the Pakistan-Libya joint ministerial commission, beginning on Saturday.

Replying to a question, he said that during the meeting they would take up the question of exports, the manufacture and exchange of various goods and would review the working of the Pakistan-Libya holding company. He said that the joint ministerial meeting would include a review of the progress achieved since 1976, when the last meeting of the commission was held in Tripoli.

The Libyan minister was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, among others.

Meetings Begin

BK200400 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The delegations of Pakistan and Libya began their preliminary meeting in Islamabad this afternoon to organize the work of the eighth session of the joint Pakistan-Libya ministerial commission. The Pakistan delegation was led by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, while the Libyan delegation was headed by Secretary, Civil Services Committee of Libya (Muhammad al-Magrub).

The two delegations set up three joint committees to discuss matters relating to economic cooperation and commerce, labor force and social relations and technical education and cultural matters. The conclusions reached by these committees will be taken up for consideration by the leaders of the two delegations in a plenary session on Sunday.

Welcoming the Libyan delegation, the Pakistan foreign minister said that bonds of Islamic solidarity and traditional friendship exist between the two countries. He said that even with its modest means and resources, Pakistan would continue to strive for sharing its expertise with Libya, to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Reciprocating the sentiment, (Muhammad al-Magrub) said that the joint ministerial commission provided a firm basis and heartening cooperation between the two countries, which are bound together by sacred ties of common faith. He said that they had come with open heart and [word indistinct] to see a visible desire among the people of Pakistan to further strengthen the existing link with Libya.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS, COLLEGE SHUTDOWNS REPORTED

BK200306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] There have been more student demonstrations in Pakistan. According to the reports, the authorities have ordered the closure of colleges and universities in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Reports say that the students burned and stoned buses and set fire to a truck. Their demands include the resignation of President Ziaul Haq and an end to martial law.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON DETRACTORS, DEMONSTRATIONS

LD191502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1121 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti interview with unidentified Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent, 19 February, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Beheshti, in one of the papers associated with one of the groups that we have in the country, certain materials and a letter concerning you have been published. I would like to know what you have to say regarding this matter and the letter.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This newspaper and certain other publications of its kind are constantly striving, by lies, calumny and rumormongering, to bring about tension. Fortunately, our nation knows their hand and is aware that these people engage in nothing but the dissemination of lies and rumors. Even when they occasionally write something correctly, they are so amateurish in the lies that they employ in commenting on or presenting it that if a reader carefully reads even their own material he will discover their lies.

For example, in one of the pieces they published as a document from the den of espionage concerning me, it explicitly said that the American diplomatic official who had come to the Revolution Council to talk to me as the one responsible for the Revolution Council had said that I had been strongly insisting against Iran's dependence on America and that all my emphasis was focused on Iran not being dependent on America. The same paper that published this material, however, apparently failed to take note of what it had published. It took note of the fact that I had said that America must give us the spare parts that we have purchased. The paper objected to my statement that America must give us the spare parts that we have purchased and paid for. This has been taken as a criticism of me. Material of this kind is being offered to the public every day. Of course, there are some who out of naivete, ignorance or simplemindedness may develop doubts, misgivings and a lack of confidence, and this is what they are after.

There are, however, large groups and masses that reject these untrustworthy people. When one observes in one's trips and lectures the tremendous, enthusiastic attendance of the people, and their eagerness and trust, one realizes that our nation knows the hand of these hypocrites--those who are trying, by lies, duplicity and hypocrisy, to pollute the clean atmosphere of the Islamic Republic. I hope that our nation will continue to view the issues carefully and searchingly, to identify those who are publishing such material and to find out what sort of people they are--whether they believe in truth and honesty or whether they are the sort of people who persist in the evil policy of falsehood. Once they are identified, matters will become clear.

I would like to cite you an example concerning my trip to Yazd; it is very interesting. One of the programs on the visit to Yazd, which included a very heavy schedule of public meetings and lectures, concerned a session with about 400 brother and sister teacher trainees. The session had been scheduled very late at night--from 2300 till 0100. Even though it was scheduled for late at night, many questions had been handed in. One of the participants had written a very interesting question, involving several issues, including one to the effect that: Even though I have to sit for exams tomorrow, I was forced to come to this meeting because, as God is my witness, you have no idea what they would subject me to when the time comes for selection as a teacher. He asked my opinion on this matter.

Well, this was an extremely strange question to us, for the meeting itself was at the insistence of these very brothers and sisters. It was not an official meeting, they had wanted me to go there and speak to them a little about the correct method of reaching in Islam, on the strength of my interest in the subject and my experiences in this field. I asked the audience whether anyone had forced them to come to the meeting. The audience shouted in unison, "no," no one has forced us to come here. Furthermore, the meeting was initially scheduled to be held earlier and because other programs had taken longer to complete, the meeting had to start much later. So people could have said: Well, we have waited too long, and they could have left because of the late hour. Furthermore, there was no examination the next day for which that gentleman had to prepare himself.

He had also written "as God is my witness." Well, the same youngsters observe that when someone says "as God is my witness" amd when one involves God in this manner, they will be exposed. In my view, careful observation of their behavior is sufficient to expose them. Of course, it is also necessary for us to explain things in detail, and we will do so. I wish that those published pieces were here so that I could go into the details concerning them.

[Question] One of the issues current in society today, particularly in recent days, concerns the clubwielders and the safeguarding of judicial security. I would like to know what you have to say in this regard.

[Answer] No doubt, the judicial and security organizations must strive for full security. We still do not have complete security; discussion meetings and lecture sessions must be conducted in peace and in order. I address all those who disrupt these sessions and meetings and tell them to desist, for this is contrary to our dignity and Islamic maturity. Meanwhile, one must call upon those who criticize such actions to extend their denunciation to all who disrupt meetings and cause disorder, rather than alleging that the security officials arrested a group of 60 or 70 people who had gathered earlier in a Varamin mosque where I was scheduled to speak and had engaged in dancing and chanting and waving pictures, on the grounds that this group was chanting "Greetings to X" [reference to the slogan: "Greetings to Bani-Sadr"] Well, when one approaches events in this way, how can you expect judicial security to come about? One should condemn the action of both these and those who disrupt public meetings in Rasht, Tehran, Esfahan or Mashhad. Take the example of the incident during my trip to Yazd. In the town of Bafo, in a crowd of several thousand people, a bunch of people, perhaps 20 or 30, were carrying pictures and before my speech they started to cause disorder and disruption by dancing about and waving pictures. Of course, before the speech started the people put them in their place, but these people should also be condemned. In my view, one of the essential things that all who are engaged in speaking and writing, whether official or nonofficial, should do is to regard wrong as wrong, from wherever it emanates. Humbly tell the nation that wrong is condemned, even if it emanates from me, from anyone. I once again emphasize that everyone must desist from doing wrong deeds and must observe order and peace.

You have heard that a few days ago in Tehran a devoted student was taunted and beat up so badly by these very people who complain about the existence of blubwielders that this very young, dear boy, Salehi, was cut down with severe head injuries. We do not, however, see these things being condemned in telegrams and statements. It would be much better if these acts were strongly condemned, so that people would believe that all of us really want security for everyone, not just for one particular section.

Our duty as judicial officials, the duty of security officials and my duty as a clergyman, however, is to strive for total security. I hope we will be able to succeed in this.

[Question] My last question concerns the war, Considering your trips to the west and south of the country, and your many observations on the fronts, how do you see the future of the war? What is the present condition of our forces?

[Answer] My trip was a long time ago. It only serves as background now, but I read reports, get news and information. I also hear reports by brothers who come and report. According to the latest reports, the war is at a stage where the enemy hasn't the strength--or has little strength--to attack us, and has taken up a defensive position. Our forces, according to reports and information, are in better condition and getting stronger and better prepared every day. One or two successful attacks have been carried out in the west; there have also been localized attacks with relative success. Conditions are such at present, however, that no clear future can be foreseen for the war. War, according to its nature, has ups and downs; victory depends completely on the continuous effort of our nation, our security forces and our military forces. I hope that our active forces in the army, the guards corps, the tribes and other combatants and volunteers will be able to work with more coordination, and receive more training. I hope that those who are repairing our weapons, which are in fact our means of defense, at military industrial centers and workshops, preparing them for defense of the homeland, the Islamic Republic and our revolution, will try harder, be more successful and improve their theoretical and practical creativity. One can be optimistic about the future of the war, inasmuch as it has greatly improved the level of creativity and self-confidence in all of our people and in our armed forces. On the whole, I am optimistic and hopeful. This optimism and hopefulness does not mean, however, that if we were not to do any work the future would still be positive. The origin of this hope and optimism is the outstanding and sincere effort that we see from everybody. I hope that we will all be more successful in this task.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

MINISTER ON 'INCORRECT INTERPRETATIONS' OF IMAM

LD191120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that Interior Minister Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani attended the joint morning ceremonies of the personnel of the army, gendarmerie and police in Tabriz garrison today and spoke of the need for unity among the security forces.

According to our Tabriz correspondent, Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani went to the operational headquarters of the Tabriz Revolution Guards Corps yesterday afternoon and made a speech to the headquarters personnel. During his speech, the interior minister said: The imam's leadership is decisive and comprehensive, but unfortunately everybody interprets the imam's policy differently and each person relates this policy to himself, as he wishes, so that even the Tudeh Party members consider themselves close to the imam's policy. There are many more such incorrect interpretations, which we see every day.

Describing revolutionary issues and activities during the period of the revolution, he said: The imam's policy should not be a club to be forced on others. The interior minister called order one of the factors for the advance of the revolution, saying: The meaning of order is that there should be a code of conduct and regulation for everybody to follow; if everyone were to have a separate program, our enemies would take advantage of it.

He added: Ideology entails order, and Islam recommends order; there should be order in every society, and no one should do anything outside his sphere of duty. The interior minister said: If we cannot resolve our problems and disputes, how can we overcome difficulties? If there is a problem in the performance of the [revolution] committee, we should resolve it and try not to weaken the government and clergy.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH ESFAHAN OFFICIALS, COMMANDERS

LD191804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that Governor General of Esfahan Esma'il Davudi, accompanied by the province's security council members, comprising commanders of the gendarmerie, corps of revolution guards, mobilization, and police, and the Esfahan revolution public prosecutor, met with Dr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, in a town in Khuzestan this afternoon. After the meeting, the governor general of Esfahan said: A report was submitted to the president on the problems emerging before and after Mr Bani-Sadr's visit to Esfahan, as well as the disturbances during his speech. The president instructed that the matter be pursued.

The governor general of Esfahan added: In this connection, a number of people have been arrested and handed over to the court; the case is now being investigated.

BANI-SADR CHAIRS MILITARY MEETING IN KHUZESTAN

LD191730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that a military meeting chaired by Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, took place this afternoon in a town in Khuzestan with a number of military commanders. The latest developments on the battlefronts and the operations of the Islamic revolution defenders were discussed.

RAJA'I RECEIVES LIBYAN DIPLOMAT, AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

LD192302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2230 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Unscheduled report]

[Text] PARS reports that the first secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, accompanied by a number of Majlis deputies and other Libyan dignitaries, met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on Thursday.

The report adds that during the 40-minute meeting the first secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau conveyed a message of gratitude from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and greetings from 'Abd as-Salam Jallud to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

PALME ARRIVES IN TEHRAN; INTERVIEWED BY PRESS

LD191805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau, Olof Palme, the representative of the UN secretary general, arrived in Tehran this afternoon following his meeting with Iraqi authorities. Olof Palme will stay in Tehran for several days. He will hold discussions with our country's officials on the war imposed on Iran by the Iraqi regime.

On arrival at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, the UN secretary general's envoy answered questions from various reporters. Replying to a question by a Central News Bureau correspondent, Palme talked about the outcome of his discussions with the Iraqi authorities, saying: I talked with Iraqi officials all day yesterday, and I can only say that now we can pursue basic issues and claims, and we hope that such progress in discussions will lead to peace.

Our correspondent asked: Since the Iranian authorities have clearly announced that as long as there is one foreign soldier left on our territory we refuse any negotiations, why are you continuing your efforts? Kurt Waldheim's envoy said: I am trying to find common ground that is acceptable to both parties for restoring peace. I am well aware of the stance adopted by Iran, and the basic subject of my discussions with the Iraqi officials has been this stance taken by the Iranian officials.

The Central News Bureau correspondent asked: In view of the clear aggression by Iraq against Iran, why doesn't the United Nations condemn that country? Olof Palme said in reply: This question should be asked of the Security Council; I am a special envoy of the UN secretary general and cannot speak on behalf of the United Nations.

He was asked: During your discussions with the Iraqi authorities, was the issue of Oil Minister Tondguyan raised? Mr Palme said: Yes; the Iraqi authorities say that Tondguyan is a POW and that they will treat him as a POW in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Commenting on the torture of the Iranian oil minister, he said: The Iraqi authorities deny this and claim that he is in good health.

Our correspondent asked: Are you optimistic about the outcome of these discussions? He replied: I prefer to use the word patience, rather than pessimism or optimism.

In reply to a question in how long he will stay in Iran, Olof Palme said: That depends on my talks with the Iranian authorities.

ANNIVERSARY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO ALGERIA

GF200507 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic revolution delegation to Algeria has met with Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani. During the meeting, the leader of the delegation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rabbani-Amlashi, said: Saddam Husayn, who is un-Islamic and an agent of the superpowers, is now opposing the progress of Islam and Muslims with arms that he has been stockpiling for some time but which he never used against the Zionist entity occupying Jerusalem.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Amlashi also conveyed a message from Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani, who asked the delegation to convey his greetings and the greetings of the fraternal Algerian people to the Iranian Government and people.

Our correspondent reports that a delegation member delivered a speech in a mosque in Algiers yesterday in the presence of a large congregation of the struggling Muslim Algerian people. He explained the characteristics of the Iranian revolution, its struggle against the arch-Satan and Zionism and the war imposed by the puppet Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the duties of Muslims toward this war. The Iranian delegation left Algiers yesterday at the end of a 5-day visit.

PARS TO OPEN 25 OFFICES IN THIRD WORLD STATES

GF191859 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The director of PARS has announced at a press conference that the agency will open 25 foreign offices to cover foreign and domestic news. He said Islamic and Third World countries will have priority for these offices. He added: Arrangements have been made to open an office for the world liberation movements at PARS. This is because Iran is going to become a center for broadcasting and distributing news of world liberation movements.

CABINET ELECTS WORLD BANK REPRESENTATIVE

LD182132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The Cabinet held a session tonight chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. During this session, the Cabinet appointed the main representative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the World Bank.

According to a Central News Bureau report, during this relatively lengthy session, which began at 1600 with the recitation of some verses from the holy Koran and lasted until 2130, notes related to the budget of various ministries for the year 1360 [21 March 1981 to 20 March 1982] were reviewed and some decisions were made about them.

In addition, Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the deputy minister of economic and financial affairs, was elected as the main representative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the World Bank.

CENTRAL BANK ALLOCATES CREDITS FOR DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

LD191206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the Central Bank of Iran has announced: In the last 2 months, a sum of 69 billion rials was placed at the disposal of government organizations for the creation of facilities necessary for the advancement of government aims in the expansion of agricultural, industrial, mining and housing activities and the supply of basic and other commodities. Hence, the total credit granted since the beginning of the current year [21 March 1980] is 995.6 billion rials.

According to this report, of the new credits granted to the agricultural sector, a sum of 30 billion rials has been allocated to the agricultural bank, (200 million) rials to the Iran Shilat [fisheries] Company and (13 million) rials to the Iran Milk Company.

In the industrial and mining sector, 5 billion rials was allocated to the Bank-e Mellat for the creation and reconstruction of small industries in Kordestan, and 200 million rials to the Iran Polyacryl Company.

Also, 10 billion rials has been allocated to the Bank-e Maskan, [housing bank] 3.8 billion rials to the sugar organization, 18.5 billion rials to the National Oil Company [as heard], and 1 billion rials to Iran's national airline, Homa.

BANDAR 'ABBAS GROUPS CONDEMN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD191820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Bandar 'Abbas that a mammoth march was held today by the town's Muslim and committed inhabitants, during which they condemned plots hatched by small groups associated with the East and West. The report says: Counterrevolutionary subgroups have been engaged for some time in whipping up the feelings of young Muslim people in Bandar 'Abbas. Following these events, a number of people were injured yesterday after a phony debate culminated in disturbances.

The same report says that local officials arrested a number of people. Afterward, the Muslim and committed people of Bandar 'Abbas staged a mammoth march and condemned plots hatched by the counterrevolutionaries. After the march, a resolution was issued that says in part:

The nation can no longer tolerate seeing and hearing certain groups, pretending to act in the name of the people while actually acting against them, daily trying to destroy their revolution, for which hundreds of thousands have died and been wounded. These groups are essentially pro-American. As we have always been ready to carry out our leader's orders, we are, under these sensitive circumstances, asking him to guide us and tell us what to do with these troublemakers, who do nothing but mislead public opinion.

Dear leader, as soon as you say so, we can (?put them in their place). Similar statements condemning these plots have also been issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmadi, the Friday imam of Bandar 'Abbas; the governor's office in Hormozgan; and revolutionary institutions and Islamic organizations of the province.

INTERNATIONAL 'FREEDOM FIGHERS' MEET IN SHIRAZ

GF161852 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Representatives of freedom movements of the Philippines, Iraq, Thailand, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia participated in a televised press conference last night with correspondents of national newspapers and PARS and answered their questions.

The respresentative of the combatant clergy in Iraq, speaking about the present situation there, said: The situation can be examined from two viewpoints. One is that the regime of the tyrant ruler in Iraq is on its last legs; the second is that the war against Iran is waged because (?Saddam) sees himself in the shackles and chains of the Iraqi mojahedin and wants to free himself from their bondage.

The representative of the Moro Liberation Front of the Muslims in the Philippines spoke about the objective of this front. He said: The southern part of the Philippines is Muslim and we are beginning our struggle for the Muslims of this area and their independence. In this struggle, we will not be content with striving in this area; we want true independence from the Marcos regime.

The representative of the Saudi Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula, in answer to a question about the effect of the Islamic revolution on the Arabian Peninsula, said: The Islamic revolution removed the mask from the face of Saudi Arabia and revealed the truth about U.S. (?control) of the Saudi rulers.

The representative of the people of southern Thailand, the Pattani, speaking about the objective of the group, said: The freedom of the Pattani and its release from the yoke of Thailand, liberty and the establishment of a Muslim government in this area are the main goals.

At the end of the session, the representatives of the freedom movements spoke about the revolutionary morale of the people of Iran. The representative of the Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain said: The morale of the people of Iran during the course of the revolution and after its victory underwent no change. The morale of the people, which derives its strength from Islam, is high and we are hopeful that this nation will continue to strive for the success of its great revolution by maintaining such a spirit and by exporting the revolution to the rest of the world.

In reply to the same question, the representative of the Arabian Peninsula said: Meeting the Muslim people of Iran, I have realized that [words indistinct] with the leader of the revolution and as long as it is like that, the revolution should continue to move along its path victoriously.

The televised press conference of the representatives of world freedom movements was held at the invitation of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Shiraz center.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 410

LD191802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Communique 410 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We inform the revolutionary and combative compatriots of Iran of the activities on the fronts, the battles of truth against falsehood, in the past 24 hours, which were reported to us up to 1830 today:

1. On the Abadan front, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions and managed to destroy three tanks, one bulldozer, one antiaircraft gun, and one enemy APC, and to kill or wound a considerable number of Iraqi Army personnel. In the Abadan region, the devotees of Islam also set fire to one enemy ammunition dump and several trenches, with their personnel. No statistics have yet been compiled on the enemy losses suffered today. The accurate number of martyrs of our self-sacrificing army in the battles carried out on Tuesday, on all fronts, for the fight against blasphemy is 38 personnel of the ground forces, who, as they had promised to their imam, gave their lives for the Islamic revolution.

2. Yesterday, the positions of the aggressive enemy in the Khuninshahr region came under mortar fire from the defenders of Islam, as a result of which one observation post and one trench belonging to the enemy were destroyed and some Iraqi servicemen were killed.

3. Yesterday and today, the cities of Abadan and Susangerd came under sporadic enemy artillery and mortar fire. Several houses in Abadan were damaged. On the southern fronts, in the past 24 hours, 9 of our compatriots have been martyred and 24 others wounded.

4. In the Nowsud region, artillery clashes occurred between the self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic homeland of Iran and the aggressive enemy. In these clashes, 12 Iraqi servicemen were killed. Our brave forces suffered no losses.

5. Yesterday, the artillery of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on the (Sayyid Sadeq) garrison and enemy positions in Al-Halfayah in Iraq and inflicted considerable losses and casualties on the enemy.

6. Yesterday, the enemy's aggressive aircraft violated the airspace of several southern and western cities in Iran, but were forced to flee by the fire of the air defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN REPORTS GAINS ON VARIOUS BATTLEFRONTS

LD191754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, the combatants of Islam and the forces of blasphemy are exchanging artillery fire on part of the Ilam border strip.

According to the PARS correspondent in Ilam, a series of spectacular guerrilla operations were carried out on 15 and 16 February in the vicinity of Mehran by the military brothers, brothers from the army Airborne Division, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, brave armed individuals and the tribal forces. In these operations, two enemy battalions were routed and destroyed. In similar operations carried out in the region of (Panguleh), one enemy command brigade was destroyed and its personnel were killed.

Gilan-e Gharb Fighting

LD191858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] According to a PARS correspondent who visited the Gilan-e Gharb front today, exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued on this front. Two vehicles of Saddam's mercenary forces were blown up by landmines in the region.

According to the operations commanders of the Gilan-e Gharb front, considerable progress has been achieved on this front during the past 24 hours, as a result of the artillery fire of our ground forces and the guerrillas, and by harrassing operations. About 100-150 enery personnel have been killed on this front. Two 106-mm enemy guns were also destroyed.

One of the operation commanders on this front said: For the past 3 days we have occupied 16 enemy trenches at one strategic position. One ammunition depot and two enemy tanks were also destroyed. On 17 February, an ammunition depot and several enemy trenches were set ablaze by 120-mm mortar fire. During another series of operations, 20 enemy personnel were killed and 1 ammunition depot, 1 antiaircraft gun, 1 vehicle and several tanks and enemy trenches were destroyed, together with 8 of their servicemen.

The operation commander paid tribute to the gendarmerie combatants and said that during the last operations these combatants, with their 120-mm mortars, destroyed two ammunition depots, one missile launcher and six squad trenches, together with the enemy personnel in them.

The PARS correspondent, quoting a group of revolution guards, reported: 2 days ago, the fighters of Islam captured the following items from Saddam's forces as spoils of war: 7 jeeps, 4 106-mm guns, 8 AM-FM radios, 1 field telephone, a considerable amount of communications equipment and individual arms, and 100 blankets. During the past 48 hours, three minefields were discovered and 190 mines were either defused or seized as spoils of war.

Khuninshahr, Abadan Skirmishes

LD191846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, fighting continues on both sides of the Karun River in Khuninshahr. Our forces destroyed two Zil vehicles, three 60-mm mortar positions, one antiaircraft gun emplacement and one personnel trench belonging to the enemy on the west side of the Karun River. They also killed or wounded 38 Saddamist troops. The devotees of Islam destroyed seven observation and personnel trenches, one ammunition dump, and one command vehicle belonging to the enemy in Tir Square in Abadan. In these operations, 50 Iraqi aggressors were killed or wounded.

Last night, an observation tower and several storage tanks in a refinery in the Iraqi city of Faw on the other side of the Arvand Rud were destroyed by our forces' artillery fire.

Fighting continued yesterday and today on the Abadan fronts; two Iranian soldiers and three revolution guards were martyred and 18 others were wounded. One 4-year old child and an elderly woman were martyred in the residential areas of Abadan by Iraqi shells. Yesterday, a jetty in Al-Mu'amr in Iraq and an Iraqi ship at the jetty were partially destroyed, together with all the vehicles in the port and a personnel trench, by a group of revolution guards.

Khuzestan Casualties

LD191758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS, quoting the news headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps of Khuzestan, our brother guards inflicted the following losses and damage on the blasphemous enemy in the region of Sulaymaniyah yesterday:

1. The destruction of six enemy trenches, three ammunition trenches, two vehicles and one antiaircraft gun.

2. A group of Iraqi mercenaries were killed, but no accurate report is yet available about the scale of enemy losses. During these operations, the soldiers of Islam did not suffer any losses.

The relief and treatment headquarters of Ahvaz announced today: During the past 24 hours, 15 wounded personnel from the Susangerd, (Tarrah), Nabard, Farsiad and Jalaliyeh fronts were taken to Ahvaz hospitals. During the same period, the bodies of four martyrs were taken to Ahvaz mortuaries.

AHVAZ REPORTS ON KHUZESTAN MILITARY SITUATION

War Compensation for Truckers

GF161858 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Communique issued by Khuzestan Truckowners Islamic Association on 16 February 1981]

[Text] In His exalted name. It is hereby announced that damage to trucks due to the war situation and incurred by trucks offering service in the war zones or behind the fronts will be considered war damage. Action will be taken so that the respective organization will pay compensation in accord with relevant regulations. It is therefore announced that truckowners throughout the province are to offer complete cooperation in transporting goods, in order to avoid any delay.

Dezful Guards Attack

GF171435 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The public relations department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Dezful has reported to the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz: In an area of an enemy support route mined by the guards corps of the Islamic revolution, a bulldozer of the Ba'thist mercenaries and its crew were destroyed yesterday. Similarly, the brave guards corps of Dezful penetrated the enemy supply route and succeeded in mining it. An enemy personnel carrier was destroyed and five Ba'thist mercenaries were killed or seriously wounded.

According to this report, one of those deceived by Saddam surrendered on one of the Dezful fronts to the brothers of the revolution guards corps.

According to another report, a mortar unit shelled an enemy area for hours in a guerrilla operation in which six enemy trenches and their occupants were destroyed. Vehicles could be seen carrying the wounded from the area. The brothers of the guards corps returned safely to their garrisons after completing these operations.

'Jordanian' Tanks Destroyed

GF171424 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Quoting the Khuzestan governorate's public relations office, the Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz reports that, yesterday, brother guards firing mortars on the (Fayaziyeh) front destroyed an enemy ammunition dump and a truck. Due to the fierce mortar attack by these combatants, a number of Ba'thist agents were killed.

According to the same report, the brother guards succeeded in destroying one of the enemy's trenches on a front in Abadan. Due to enemy artillery fire on the (Fayaziyeh) front, a revolution guard was martyred and three of Islam's warriors were wounded.

According to news reaching the Khuzestan governorate's public relations office, Islamic warriors destroyed an enemy missile platform in [name indistinct]. An enemy tank battalion organized by Jordan has lost 29 of its tanks in the Khuninshahr area.

The same source reports that according to news from Iraq, employees of the Al-Faw port have been transferred to a Saudi port to unload armaments.

Iraqi Mojahedin in an attack in Al-Basra have killed a number of Iraqi secret service agents. One of the mojahedin was martyred.

Guards Shell Khuninshahr

GF181532 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Quoting the Khuzestan Islamic Revolution Guards news bureau, the Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz has reported that the selfless revolution guards in Khuninshahr initiated a mortar attack against the enemy encampment located south of their supply lines in Khuninshahr. The Ba'thist heathens suffered considerable losses and damage.

In the past 2 days, the same selfless individuals hit an enemy car with mortar fire, killing its occupants. They have also destroyed several trenches belonging to those who were deceived by the American Saddam, inflicting losses on them.

Iraqi Air Raid

GF181501 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz, quoting the news department of the Masjed Soleyman Revolution Guards, two aircraft belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries violated Masjed Soleyman's airspace at 1030 today. They were forced by anti-aircraft fire to flee from the area. Fortunately, no damage was inflicted upon the area.

Saudi, Kuwaiti Trucks Seen

GF181521 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] According to information received from the public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office in a contact with the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz, five Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and several were wounded north of Bahmanshir yesterday as a result of artillery fire directed at them by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Several enemy trenches were also destroyed.

According to information from within enemy lines, 51 trucks carrying heavy and light weapons have been dispatched to the Iraqis' Abu Gharib ammunition dump from Saudi Arabia. The water used by the mercenaries is being provided by water trucks belonging to the Kuwait company Al'Alam.

Raid on Iraqi Port

GF191534 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Quoting an informed source in Arvand Kenar, the Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz reports that a unit of combatant revolution guards was sent to Arvand Kenar yesterday to carry out an operation. Armed with RPG-7's, heavy machineguns and light weapons, they launched a fierce attack on enemy positions at the (Charcheragh) docks. A ship was damaged and trucks that were loading at the docks and an enemy trench were destroyed by the RPG-7's.

Considering the fierceness of the attack, it is possible that the enemy suffered heavy losses. A large number of the infidel enemy have been killed or wounded. The sound of the fighting could be heard for quite a distance. This operation lasted for more than 2 hours.

TEHRAN REPORTS FIGHTING IN KORDESTAN 14-19 FEB

Mahabad Raid Foiled

LD141830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, the combatants defending the revolution foiled an attack last night launched by a group of armed assailants on the television center in Mahabad. Different kinds of firearms were used in this attack. The defenders of Islam also repulsed attacks by mercenary aggressors and counterrevolutionaries on the hills surrounding Miandow Ab and Urumiyeh.

The Central News Bureau correspondent's report from Mahabad indicates that six members of illegally armed groups surrendered to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps base in Mahabad today and handed over their weapons.

Amnesty Deadline Extended

LD180958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that the Islamic revolution court of Kordestan announced today that, as a result of repeated requests by those associated with the illegal armed groups, saying that, because of the effects of the winter season and cold weather, the long distances involved and the inability to travel, the misled armed elements who have cooperated with illegal groups and who are now repenting are unable to report to the official revolutionary organs by the deadline, the court will extend the deadline for the region's counterrevolutionaries to report and give themselves up to 11 March 1981.

Pontoon Bridge Destroyed

LD171800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] PARS, quoting the Central News Bureau, reports that during a guerrilla operation by our brother guards at 1030 yesterday, a pontoon bridge constructed by illegal armed groups was destroyed by RPG-7 fire in Kuhan village near Maindow Ab; eight of the enemy forces were killed.

The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh announced the following: These groups were using the boats to cross the Rude-e Tata'u River, when travelling from Miandow Ab to the village of Kuhan. Our brother guards suffered no losses or damage during their attack and returned safely to base.

Rebels Killed Near Miandow Ab

LD181748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, this evening an informed official from the Urumiyeh guards corps announced: In a series of guerrilla operations by the brother guards based in Miandow Ab, on a gunboat and in an observation post in the village of Qovan Kandi, 16 members of outlawed armed groups were killed. Last night, counterrevolutionary groups once again opened fire on a police station on the Miandow Ab-Mahabad road from the Mahabad-Bukan axis; the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based in the region returned their fire.

The governor of Miandow Ab confirmed this report this morning and told PARS: These exchanges of fire started at 2000 last night and continued intensely until 0100. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic suffered no losses and there is no information on the possible losses suffered by the assailants. According to the Miandow Ab governor, the outlawed armed groups opened mortar fire on Miandow Ab 2 nights ago. Mortar shells hit an area between Sa'adatabad and (Nurdehi) and the city's water distribution network was damaged, but, fortunately, there were no losses.

Fighting Around Marivan

LD181910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, an informed military official at the operations headquarters of the Kordestan 27th Army Division in Marivan announced the following today:

At present, the Iraqi mercenaries' positions at various points on the Marivan border strip are completely under the artillery fire of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The bases and assembly points of the enemy are under constant artillery fire by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. An estimate of the losses and casualties suffered by the enemy has not been possible because of fog in the region.

Police Station Attacked

LD191820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A PARS correspondent's report from Urumiyeh says that illegal armed guerrillas launched fresh attacks at 2200 last night on the Islamic Republic's forces from their positions in the proximity of Mahabad agricultural center's woods, using heavy and light weapons.

The Islamic Republic's forces were based at a highway patrol station in Miandow Ab. The guerrillas positions were crushed when the Islamic forces, in cooperation with the revolution guards corps, returned the fire, with artillery. The fighting continued until 1000 today.

Confirming the report, the governor of Miandow Ab said that our forces suffered no casualties, but that the station's windows were broken by mortar fire.

Rebels Surrender

LD191832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Summary] PARS, quoting the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kordestan, announced: Yesterday, the region of Panjwin, inside Iraqi territory, came under the artillery fire of the Iranian Armed Forces; the enemy suffered heavy losses, though the scale of their losses is not known.

The region of (Quch Soltan), on the Marivan border strip, also came under artillery fire by our forces. During this attack, agent Saddam's forces also suffered some losses and their equipment was damaged.

The guards corps of Kordestan also announced that yesterday four members of the illegal armed groups handed in their arms, expressed remorse and were granted safe conduct.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Saqqez reported that since the release of the imam's decree, around 30 members of the illegal armed groups have handed in their weapons and received safe conduct.

CLANDESTINE KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING

Qassemlu Interview

JN141810 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] In issue No 107, the newspaper AL-MOJAHED, organ of Iran's Mojahedin-e Khalq Party, writes: The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] has been attempting to gain autonomy for Kordestan for some time and the local press in Iran has shown interest in the declaration on autonomy. Iran's Mojahedin-e Khalq has always [words indistinct] these rumors [words indistinct]. These rumors will not contribute to a complete solution to the problem, but, rather, serve fratricide. Therefore, the Mojahedin-e Khalq Party newspaper has interviewed brother Dr Abdorrahman Qassumlu, leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party. We now read the interview to you:

Question: Brother Dr Qassemlu, secretary general of the Iranian KDP; as you know, the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization has always supported the rights of autonomy for the citizens of Kordestan [words indistinct] and the issue was also discussed by brother mojahed (?Rajawi) during the elections. Recently, there has been much publicity about the Iranian KDP's policy, especially concerning your talk of democracy for Iran and autonomy for Kordestan. Would you please address yourself to these questions? What is your opinion of the slogan of autonomy? [words indistinct]

Answer: The Iranian KDP slogan is: Democracy for Iran and autonomy for Kordestan within Iran. We have declared several times, and we now repeat, that our party is opposed to any severance and (?breaking away) [words indistinct] in the whole of Iran. We are struggling as part of Iran. We believe that our demands will enhance the independence and sovereignty of Iran. There is no separatist party in Kordestan. Moreover, we condemn any slogan that calls for separatism. Therefore, we want the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization and the rest of the free revolutionaries to categorically deny the propaganda of the enemies of Iran's enemies [as heard].

Question: There has recently been much propaganda about your collaborating with elements and persons opposed to the revolution. Do you have relations with these elements and persons?

Answer: This is another immoral attempt to undermine us. We maintain no cooperation with any quarters opposed to the revolution, and we have always struggled, and continue to struggle, against these antirevolution forces [words indistinct] Oveysi, the persecutor of the Kurdish people, [words indistinct] and we also try to stay away from Bakhtiar and his supporters. We denounce them and we have no cooperative relations with them.

Question: What is your opinion of the Iraqi aggression against Iran?

Answer: Our party condemns the Iraqi aggression against our dear homeland, Iran. We [word indistinct] the Iraqi aggression on Iran [words indistinct] and we wanted the government to accept the demands of the Kurdish people and to withdraw the guards stationed in Kordestan. In that event, we would have been prepared to confront Iraq, alongside the army and the guards. Regrettably, it seems that the central government escalated its fight against us. Hence, the Kurdish strugglers were forced to defend themselves after the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran.

Question: How do you view the position of the Iranian KDP on autonomy in Kordestan?

Answer: [Words indistinct] The KDP existed in Iran prior to the issue of autonomy for Iranian Kordestan. This issue has (?two principles): The first is that, in general, we believe in democracy, as any democrat does [words indistinct]; the second is that autonomy for Iranian Kordestan [words indistinct] is linked to democracy in Iran. [passage indistinct]

Peshmerga, Guards Clash

JN152124 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Nowsud--The hero peshmerga of the (Shago) forces have proven again that they are ready to defend the lives, property, dignity and pride of their oppressed people with their blood. They have demonstrated that they will remain faithful in seeking freedom for Kordestan and Iran.

The government forces attacked the villages of [words indistinct] in Kordestan, instead of defending our dear homeland and regaining the occupied lands. The peshmerga of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] in Iran bravely confronted the aggressor against Kordestan.

Reports from Nowsud say that the peshmerga of the (Shago) forces of the KDP in Iran confronted an attack launched by the army and the guards against the fronts in Nowsud, (Lutka), (Blukan), Bangan and Hawraman, particularly [words indistinct]. This time, the peshmerga of the (Shago) forces of martyr (Sufi Qarj) and the martyr (Nuri) branches confronted the enemy, to defend the dignity and the goals of their people. After several hours, the peshmerga were able to record a new page in history. They killed or wounded 50 guards and mercenaries. As is its wont, the enemy could not confront the peshmerga, so they took vengeance against the villages of [words indistinct] and shelled them with mortars. Fortunately, no human losses were inflicted on the villages. Two peshmerga of the (Sufi Qarj) branch were slightly wounded.

Once again, we thank the peshmerga of the KDP in Iran, particularly the peshmerga of the (Shago) forces. Our greetings to you and your steadfastness. You have proven that you are defending the freedom of your people [words indistinct]. Autonomy for Kordestan and democracy for the Iranian people. Long life to you; final victory is yours.

Kurdish Surrender Denied

JN160813 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Marivan--Our correspondent in Marivan reports that the so-called Islamic Republic radio and television service has been claiming for some time that several of our Kurdish brothers have surrendered their arms and joined the ranks of Islam. We would like to proclaim to the heroic Kurdish people and the peshmerga of Kordestan that this propaganda campaign is groundless.

All that happened is this: Some bloodthirsty guards, who could not face the peshmerga, launched an attack with guns, mortars and tanks on the villages surrounding Marivan and rounded up the villagers, threatening to raze their villages if they did not hand over their weapons. Under the threat of attack by these fascists, some villagers handed over those weapons known by the guards to be in their possession, in order to save their lives and to protect their property and honor.

For the past 3 days, the so-called government of Islam has been proudly reiterating that several counterrevolutionaries have surrendered to the guards and garrisons. The Iranian people should understand that the Kurdish people did not take arms to [words indistinct]. Rest assured that the Kurds will not surrender their weapons to these cowards.

Ayatollah Lahuti Fired On

JN172122 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] News agencies have reported that Ayatollah Lahuti has been fired on in the city of Esfahan. The incident happened when people gathered to hear a speech by Ayatollah Lahuti. As he was speaking, a group of supporters of God's Party, Hezb-e Allah, directed their guns at him while shouting slogans [words indistinct]. This group also attacked the people gathered there.

The ENQELAB-E ESLAMI paper claimed that Lahuti's companions opened fire on the people. It is recalled that Lahuti, a former commander of the guards, supports President Bani-Sadr [words indistinct]. God's Party, which until recently has been criticizing the political groups, accusing them of blasphemy, is currently criticizing the ayatollahs.

The attack on Lahuti's life exposes the fact that antagonism is increasing among the centers of power in the country. The situation may deteriorate further and eventually lead to a civil war.

Demonstration in Baneh

JN191553 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Our correspondent in Baneh reports that on 12 February 1981, the honest citizens of this town expressed their denunciation of the regime's fascist practices and vented their indignation against the ruling authorities by staging a demonstration, in which the town's men and women participated. They chanted the (?Ay Raqib) anthem and marched in the streets for more than 2 hours.

The demonstrators sang patriotic songs, shouted nationalist slogans and denounced the government's hostile policy toward their people.

The demonstration was confronted by treasonous mercenaries, who opened fire on the demonstrators. Fortunately, nobody was hurt. The demonstration ended with the (?Ay Raqib) anthem and shouts of "Long live the democratic party."

The latest reports from Baneh say that after the demonstration, the guards, opposed to learning and education, closed the boys and girls schools. The closure of schools, the artillery and mortar shelling of the towns and villages of Kordestan, the economic blockade and all of the practices undertaken by the regime in the name of Islam, however, will not thwart the Kurdish people's revolution, for the people of Kordestan are fighting for their just rights and will continue to fight against the reactionary authorities to realize their objectives.

CLANDESTINE RADIO IRAN REPORTS ON POLITICAL UNREST

Political Execution

GF161605 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from Tehran, an individual executed for an alleged sex crime on 14 February in Varamin was in fact not guilty and was responsible only for disrupting a speech by Mullah Mohammad Beheshti. This individual and seven other accomplices, who are now in prison, some time ago stopped Mullah Beheshti's speech in Varamin. This is another case where the Islamic Republic authorities accused a political opponent of sexual crimes and then executed him.

Appeal To Join Neqab

GF161603 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] This is the voice of the Iranian nation. This is the voice of Iranian combatants. This is the voice of the national resistance movement, the Neqab organization, and of all groups and nationalist organizations fighting for freedom, victory and the honor of Iran and Iranians. This is the voice of Radio Iran.

Compatriots, the allies of the heroes of 9 July [day of attempted air force coup]--have reorganized Neqab. Their goal is freedom for Iran and the destruction of its enemies. Free Women and Men of Iran, have you done all in your power to free the homeland? Do you suppose that your seclusion in your homes will help a mystic hand to come and free the homeland? No!

Compatriot Iranians, we should arise and cooperate. Each of us must play our part in the struggle to free the homeland. Compatriots, the most courageous and selfless children of Iran have gathered in the Neqab organization and await you.

Uprising in Kelisachandi

GF161600 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Reports from Maku indicate that on 6 February, villagers in Kelisachandi, fed up with the cruelities of the guards of the Islamic Republic, started fighting with them. Recently, groups of Islamic revolution guards have gone to villages under various pretexts to steal and plunder. In the fight with the Kelisachandi residents, two guards were killed and several others were injured.

Attack on Khomeyni Thwarted

GF161607 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] On Saturday 14 February, a large group of Tehran residents who intended to attack Jamaran [Khomeyni's residential district] was involved in a conflict with Khomeyni's guards. The people intended to detain and execute Ruhollah Khomeyni during their attack on Jamaran. The conflict with the guards lasted many hours and the guards, in order to disperse the crowd, resorted to nightsticks and tear gas. They also opened fire on the demonstrators. Reports from our fellow fighters indicate that one person was killed and seven were severely injured by the fire.

Unrest in Tabriz

GF161555 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Scattered unrest continues in Tabriz. This hero inspiring city is continuing to resist the mullah dictatorship. Meanwhile, the mullahs and the regime's authorities are daily intensifying the pressure and suffocation in Azarbayjan. They don't stop even at murder to achieve this. Last week, Islamic revolution gaurds arrested a 14-year-old boy, a fifth grade student at the Tabriz Bu'Ali Sina school, for reading publications and communiques pasted on the wall. The youth has not been heard of since. Despite efforts by his family, no news of him has been obtained.

Clashes in Bandar-e Pahlavi

NC172019 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The regime of the shaykhs is using the weapon of terror to create fear among the people and, by resorting to force, wants to continue the dictatorship of blood and death in Iran. The risen Iranian nation has chosen the path of freedom and democracy and is no longer prepared to tolerate the oppression of the clergy. Therefore, each day, various cities of our homeland witness clashes between the risen people and the guards of the clergy.

Following demonstrations in various cities, including Tehran, Tabriz, Mashhad, Esfahan, Kerman and Yazd, reports have now been received from Bandar-e Pahlavi that on Saturday 14 February, massive demonstrations took place to express opposition to the dictatorship of Mullah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The guards of the shaykhs who went to the scene to disperse the people started using force, but the people of Bandar-e Pahlavi decisively resisted these reactionary mercenaries and clashed with them, injuring a large number of them.

Another report received from Gilan states that on Saturday, the town of Kuchesfahan, near Rasht, witnessed a clash between two groups of Hezbollahis. The clash started when the revolution guards supporting Mullah Beheshti attempted to assassinate Mullah Lahuti, Khomeyni's representative in Rasht, and the representative of the Hezbollahis of Rasht in the Council of Shaykhs. Mullah Lahuti, who is apparently one of Bani-Sadr's friends, had gone to Kuchesfahan to deliver a sermon in the mosque there. After revolution guards supporting Mullah Beheshti fired against Mullah Lahuti, the personal guards of the latter, who were armed with guns and machineguns, opened fire on the revolution guards and the two groups of Hezbollahis clashed in the mosque. In Tehran it was announced that an assassination attempt was made on Mullah Lahuti, but the Islamicized mass media, as usual, was lying and hiding the truth, which is what you just heard.

Customs Officer Arrested

GF161611 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The [word indistinct] guards arrested the head of Bazargan customs and transferred him to Evin prison 15 days ago. Nothing has been heard of him since. The reason for his arrest was that he prevented the departure of two mullahs who intended to smuggle a large amount of jewelry and antiques from the country. The two hojjats of Islam immediately arranged for his arrest and then left Iran for Turkey with their loot.

Tudeh Party Tactics Criticized

NC181749 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Tudeh Party, which was once the element that created riots among other leftist groups, has apparently been afflicted with the same disease and is now facing the possibility of a break more than ever before. The existing difference between the Tudeh Party leadership and its activists is in the tactics that have guided the party for the past 2 years. In particular, the differences increased because, contrary to the preliminary [word indistinct] assessment of the Tudeh Party, Khomeyni's regime is facing defeat much sooner than calculated. At the time when the Tudeh Party announced its unconditional support for Khomeyni and the Islamic Republic, it was calculating that the regime's lifespan would be at least 4 or 5 years. During this period, the impotence of the mullahs in managing the country's affairs and the increased rift among them, coupled with unrest to be craftily created in various areas, would bring the chaos to its climax and prepare the grounds for the Tudeh Party to exploit the emerging situation to its benefit. This period would also have been necessary for the army and national forces to be completely destroyed and for the revolution guards, which from the very first moment were infiltrated by the Tudeh Party's professional revolutionaries, to fall completely into its hands. By relying on the revolution guards, and with the help of brother parties, the Tudeh Party would be able to dominate.

Today, all of the Tudeh Party's assessments have been proven wrong, because not only is Khomeyni's flimsy regime doomed to destruction much sooner than they thought, the international situation prevents the brother parties from helping the Tudeh Party decisively from abroad. On one hand, the situation in Iran, Afghanistan and [word indistinct] are different; and on the other hand, international conditions are completely altered in comparison with what they were. With Reagan coming to office, America--in order to compensate for positions lost to the (?Soviet Union in 1975)--has mobilized all of its capabilities. The increase in (?American) military presence and the signing of agreements with various countries for the use of strategic possibilities are all a part of this program. Under these conditions and [words indistinct]. The Soviet Union will not risk a direct confrontation with America to help the Tudeh Party. The Soviet (?stance) on the Iran-Iraq conflict is a clear example of its (?present) policy.

Bearing in mind the imminent fall of Khomeyni's regime, it can be said that the Tudeh Party has lost in all fields. By hiding under Khomeyni's cloak and supporting all reactionary and antinational positions, the Tudeh Party unveiled its true face, which is as hated and detested by the people as is the ruling regime.

In addition, the Tudeh Party's miscalculation has put an end to its role as the superior force among leftist groups. Further, its theoretical talks, aimed at attracting organizations which, from the very start, (?realized) the Tudeh Party's stance toward the mullahs, (?are without an audience). Today, the [word indistinct] is in the hands of those who did not submit to the Tudeh Party's opportunistic policy.

Concerning the opposition rising among the ranks of the party toward the tactics of the leadership, there are two alternatives that the Tudeh Party can chose: It should either submit to the decisions of opponents [within the party] and rise to an armed struggle against the Islamic Republic, or it should continue its sly tactics. In both cases, the result is the same; both will lead to the Tudeh Party's destruction.

NVOI ASSAILS 'ALI AMINI, U.S. IMPERIALISM

GF131053 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azeri to Iran 1745 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] World-devouring U.S. imperialism has resorted to venal intrigues in order to implement its satanic plots against independent Iran. 'Ali Amini, a defender and destructive member of imperialism and one of the agent plotters of the latest inauspicious U.S. coup on 19 August, recently appeared on the political scene with the permission of his [word indistinct] patrons.

In a press interview abroad, 'Ali Amini called for the dissolution of the legal government of Iran and pointed to the need for a government of national unity. He declared that the new government should consist of nationalistic, capable individuals, from inside Iran and elsewhere. The formation of such an entity should be carried out without delay. 'Ali Amini's remarks created the impression that the necessary preparations for the new government have been completed and that the only thing left to be done was to decide on whose neck the chain would be placed.

The plots against Iran are now becoming crystal clear. U.S. imperialism, which failed in its many coups d'etat against Iran, is now entering the scene through another door. It intends to cooperate closely with groups trying to create rifts, confusing and causing grief among the people. 'Ali Amini claimed that the Iranian administration is in chaos and that the Iranian people live in a state of horror and economic difficulty. Nevertheless, he failed to mention the fact that the existing (?unpleasant) situation, which is a temporary state of affairs, is the outcome of base intrigues by U.S. imperialism and its local agents, whom 'Ali Amini describes as nationalists and capable people.

'Ali Amini states that the government of national unity will consist of nationalistic and capable elements. This means that the patrons of 'Ali Amini wish to form a government composed of the useless remnants of the former shah's regime, who either live in Iran or in exile abroad, and to impose it on our people, presenting it as one with which the United States would be prepared to cooperate. If the remarks of 'Ali Amini, a coupist and [word indistinct], are to be viewed in the light of Reagan's latest statements on Iran, the picture becomes clear: The U.S. lackeys and agents have received their orders from their patrons and are endeavoring to put them into effect.

'Ali Amini calls for a government of national unity in accordance with the wish of his patrons. In other words, he points to the need to form an antinational government in Iran that is loyal to U.S. imperialism.

Our people, however, have had bitter experiences resulting from the treacherous activities of individuals such as 'Ali Amini. The Iranian nation is familiar with the results of remarks made by such individuals--results that manifested themselves during the past 25 years in the form of the coup d'etat administration of the shah, exploitation by U.S. imperialism, terror and frustration. The revolution put an end to all this, but still the 'Ali Aminis believe that they will succeed in deceiving the awakened revolutionary people of Iran. This nation is strongly defending the revolution and its gains and will resolutely continue its struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys such as the 'Ali Aminis.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

9 February Commentaries

TA091954 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 9 February carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled "A Popular and Anti-Imperialist Revolution." Only a few days remain before the celebration of the second anniversary of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation--a revolution justly described by our nation and the progressive world as popular, democratic and anti-imperialist. Despite the tortures and merciless killings of the shah's armed forces, the popular resurrection finally emerged victorious over the bloodthirsty regime and the criminal SAVAK. During the last months of the corrupt regime, our masses' uprising reached such a peak that no force could stop the tumultuous flood of the anti-imperialist movement. The imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, led this anti-imperialist movement.

There is no doubt that the placing of a distinguished religious personality and relentless holy warrior at the head of the Iranian revolution has given this revolution a religious and Islamic spirituality. With bare hands and from the bottoms of their hearts, the people confronted the tanks of the corrupt regime, because the leader of the Iranian nation's revolution called on them for a decisive and final struggle against the corrupt regime and its U.S. masters.

A regrettable but noteworthy point is that following the revolution, especially in recent months, less stress is being put on the principal aspects of the revolution, its popular and anti-imperialist aspects. During our time and even in our own country, there are religious people whose faith in Islam is unquestioned and who once had risen in disagreement against the former shah's regime but who did not stand at the head of the Iranian revolution. The Ziaul Haqs, Malek Husayns and the Saudis are all religious people, but nobody can claim that these gentlemen are revolutionaries. All of these Muslims--in appearance--are (?supporters) of U.S. imperialism and the sworn foes of the freedom of their people.

All of the leaders of our revolution acknowledge that the Iranian nation was confronted with two primary duties. One was the overthrow of the corrupt monarchical regime; the other was the eradication of the influence of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the creation of a just society. Our nation is proud to have caused its religious, popular and anti-imperialist revolution, with distinct social, economic and political goals, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, to reach victory.

The second commentary was entitled "The Order of The Glorious Revolution of The Iranian Nation." We have often said, and now on the eve of the second anniversary of the revolution say again, that big landowners and capitalists, who are dependent on imperialism, hinder the progress of the Iranian society. It is only through their eradication that we can take steps to constructively transform the economic system to the advantage of millions of oppressed Iranian city and village dwellers. The properties of the feudal landowners should be distributed among the landless farmers as soon as possible.

Ever since the victory of the revolutic the feudal landowners, with the aid of their supporters who hold sensitive posts in the army and government, have inflicted severe blows on the revolution and its gains and have given the greatest help in advancing the goals of U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution. The difficulties endured by the people, such as unemployment, inflation or strikes, are a result of the freedom of action enjoyed by these foes of the revolution and of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

If we want to safeguard the popular and anti-imperialist revolution and to secure the existence of the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we should take immediate steps to eradicate these elements that are dependent on imperialism. This is the order of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation.

10 Feb Commentary

TA101950 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 10 February carried a commentary entitled "The Trap That America Has Laid For Some Government Officials." From the very 1st day of the victory of the glorious revolution of our nation, world-devouring U.S. imperialism not only launched an economic, political and military war against us but a psychological war as well, which is continuing until this day. U.S. imperialism, its fifth column in our country and their mercenary writers know that the Iranian nation is aware that it is U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies who have hatched and continue to hatch plots against the Iranian nation at every opportunity. They know quite well that the Iranian nation has recognized its principle enemy in the visage of world-devouring America, and it is for this reason that it has aimed the sharp edge of its struggle at this world-devouring imperialism.

At the same time, the Iranian nation is aware of the fact that the international labor movement, socialist counties, and above all our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, have always defended our nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution in the international arena. In order to divert public opinion from the treacherous U.S.-plans against the Iranian revolution, and in order to strike at the revolution and to isolate it from the general movement of the toilers and deprived of the world, U.S. planners implemented their psychological war plan. According to this plan, a campaign of slanders and lies was launched against the Soviet Union.

It is neither accidental nor astonishing that the U.S. propaganda organization and that of its allies and of its fifth column in our country are intensifying the psychological and propaganda war against socialist countries, particularly against the Soviet Union, to such an extent. The astonishing and regrettable thing is that a certain group and certain individuals, whose sincerety in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and commitment to the popular and anti-imperialist line of our nation's revolution are not in doubt, have wittingly or unwittingly fallen into the trap of this propaganda plot by U.S. imperialism.

They repeat the same themes about the socialist countries, who defend and support the Iranian revolution, that they hear every day and night from the loudspeakers and mass media of U.S. imperialism and its allies; the self-same mass media that are striving with the utmost power to alter and distort the features of the leaders of the Iranian revolution and the Iranian nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution in the eyes of the people of the world.

Agreeing with the loudspeakers of U.S. imperialism and with the mass media of its NATO allies is not only below the dignity of the Iranian revolution but is tantamount to striking at the revolution. Let us learn a lesson from the bitter experiences of the past and not let the guidelines of the Brzezinskis and the Kissingers for separating our country from its real friends in the international arena be implemented.

11 Feb Commentary

TA111917 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 11 February carried an untitled commentary on the Iranian revolution's anniversary. The anniversary of our nation's great popular and anti-imperialist revolution is being observed by millions of faithful and committed people. On this occasion, the imam of the nation sent a message to the people in which he recounted the gains of this revolution and called on the people to unite and safeguard these gains. The fact is that the regime of the accused Mohammad Reza had transformed Iran, with the help of U.S. bayonets and the executioner Savakists, into a graveyard of freedom, the home of the plunderings of Western monopolies and the gendarme of the region. The root of the Iranian nation's revolution lies in the people's discontent with the plundering of imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism.

From the very outset of the revolution's victory, two main tendencies appeared in the Iranian revolution. The far rightist wings associated with the liberals demanded a constitution, with a shah, or a so-called just shah. During the last years, they exerted all of their efforts to confine the aims of the revolution within the framework of their greedy interests and to compromise with U.S. imperialism and with the plundering Western monopolies. Opposite this compromising force stood millions of toilers of the masses, who struggled to broaden the revolution, to eradicate all aspects of political, economic, military and cultural domination of imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism and to form a society of law and justice. Therefore, by taking these facts into consideration, the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation was a popular, people's and anti-imperialist revolution. It was a revolution to liquidate the military, economic and political bases of the international plunderers, led by world-devouring America. It was a revolution to preserve the Iranian nation's independence and freedom.

It is regrettable that 2 years after the revolution's victory, certain individuals, even among the leadership and government officials, are now quarreling over titles instead of devoting attention to the contents and the popular and anti-imperialist aims of this revolution. Instead of showing stubbornness and obstinacy over titles, you must devote attention to the main demands of millions of people that a society be built based on law and justice and free from exploitation; based on respect for the material and moral rights of individuals. Our homeland's people demand the development of the revolution and its broadening in this direction and are struggling toward this end.

12 Feb Commentary

TA121848 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 12 February carried a commentary entitled: "Refrain From Weakening The Supporters of The Islamic Republic."

In his message on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious revolution of the Iranian nation, the imam of the nation called on writers and orators to refrain from weakening individuals and groups who are serving the Islamic Republic. What the imam is recommending is the verdict of the revolution, the verdict of administering the country and the verdict of fairness and justice; a verdict, which, regretfully, is to a considerable extent not being paid attention to by some of the authorities. They are drowned in monopoly-seeking and blind fanaticism. They are not ready to see any power and force but their own.

Two years have passed since the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution. This was long enough to recognize the friends and enemies of the revolution. The people saw that certain individuals who had penetrated government and military organizations, among whom were several ministers of the provisional government, were U.S. spies. Unfortunately, many of the leaders of the front of the revolution's enemies are still entrenched in sensitive military and civil organizations and deal fatal blows to the revolution and its gains. During the 2 years since the revolution's victory, the friends and supporters of the Iranian revolution have proven their loyalty and sincerity to the revolution and the Islamic Republic and to the imam's policy in many instances. What has caused regret, astonishment and concern in all who are committed to the revolution is that these true forces of the revolution have always been exposed to attacks and assaults by the counterrevolution, mercenary clubwielders and U.S. imperialism on one hand, and to indifference of government officials on the other. The silence of the authorities in the face of the violation of the rights and freedom of these committed parties and organizations can at best be described as indifference toward them. The offices of these parties and organizations have been occupied for months by a handful of clubwielders and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism. The judicial authorities have ordered the evacuation of these offices, but the responsible security and judicial officials are not carrying out their legal duties in this respect. The people are rightly saying that this indifference and silence by some authorities in the face of the attack and assault by the counterrevolution clubwielders on the offices of committed parties can only be seen as approval of these illegal actions, harmful to the revolution. From the viewpoint of our homeland's people, attack on the offices of committed parties and organizations is a condemned act. Indifference toward the fate of committed parties and organizations is the greatest service to world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran.